

UNTERMYER URGES LAWS TO REMEDY HOUSING SHORTAGE

Prison Sentences for Price Fixing, Regulation of Fire Insurance Rates and Usury Laws' Repeal.

PENAL CODE REVISION

Life Insurance Companies to Be Compelled to Invest in Mortgage Loans on Real Estate.

REFORM CITY CONTRACTS

Lockwood Committee Counsel Reviews Evidence—Receives Daugherty's Pledge of Cooperation.

In a comprehensive survey of the testimony before the Lockwood legislative committee on housing since it convened last spring Samuel Untermyer yesterday outlined the legislation that he believes necessary to remedy existing conditions. Mr. Untermyer made his statement just before the committee adjourned for the summer and after he again had Charles A. Peabody, president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, on the witness stand for two hours.

Mr. Untermyer calls for Europe to-day aboard the Olympic, and while abroad will write the committee's formal report to the Legislature.

Late last night Mr. Untermyer received a telegram from Attorney-General Daugherty which led him to believe that the original programme of criminal prosecutions, possibly in addition to many civil actions, will be carried out by the Federal Government. The telegram from Mr. Daugherty said:

"Just received your letter of the 23d. We are conferring with Col. Hayward, who is here to-day, fully regarding the matter and are undertaking to secure the assistance necessary for him to proceed on behalf of the Government."

"We do not intend to limit our activities to civil procedure, notwithstanding the rumors you have referred to in your letter."

"I am wiring you instead of writing in order that it may reach you before you sail."

Mr. Untermyer said last night that he was greatly pleased to know that the reports which he had heard, that the Government would not undertake criminal prosecutions, was untrue. He said that the Attorney-General, as long as he adheres to his intention of prosecuting the cases criminally, would have his full cooperation and assistance. In his recommendations of needed legislation Mr. Untermyer had vigorously assailed Mr. Daugherty for the latter's reported intention of proceeding only in civil courts, and that the Attorney-General did that he would soon have his house "all about his ears."

Outline of Reforms.

Mr. Untermyer's outline of reforms he believes necessary to meet existing conditions includes modification of the laws regulating the activities of fire insurance companies and putting the power of rate review in the hands of the Superintendent of Insurance and the courts. In addition, it includes suggested changes in the penal code in the ordinances governing city contracts, in the investments of life insurance companies, savings banks and other financial institutions and in usury laws.

The testimony of President Peabody of the Mutual Life yesterday was intended to amplify what he gave on Thursday. Mr. Untermyer stressed the failure of the Mutual Life to rid itself of the remaining 7,000 shares of stock of the New Haven Railroad still on hand while the price was far and away above what the stock calls for now. Mr. Peabody replied merely that had he been a prophet he might have done better.

The Mutual's president and the committee's lawyer continued the oral sparings they began Thursday. On Mr. Peabody, after being admonished by Assemblyman Thomas McWhinney, promised to "be good," and said to Mr. Untermyer: "Go ahead with your question."

"I will go on when I get ready to go on," Mr. Untermyer retorted with some heat.

"Oh, very well," replied Mr. Peabody, "but it is getting late and the steamer goes to-morrow."

Mr. Untermyer confronted Mr. Peabody, who several times had challenged the pertinence of his examination to the housing inquiry, with an accountant's statement showing that while the Mutual Life Insurance Company's assets had increased approximately \$100,000,000 since 1905, the amount of its investments in mortgage loans for the same period had decreased. Mr. Peabody said he had no explanation to make, and that the situation required none.

Peabody Blames Legislation.

Mr. Peabody gave the committee the benefit of some of his own views. He thought he knew what was the matter with the housing situation and suggested that much of the trouble lay in the legislation that was passed and resulted in driving money from real estate investments.

Mr. Peabody was not sure whether the surtax on large incomes had the effect of inducing wealthy men to invest their

Japan Asked to Propose Armament Reduction

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO, June 24.—A resolution urging Japan to take the lead in bringing about armament reduction has been adopted by the Osaka Chamber of Commerce. It will be submitted to the convention of representatives of the leading Chambers of Commerce of the empire, which is to open soon at Tokyo.

The resolution asks Japan to propose a conference on armament reduction to the United States and Great Britain, "because armament curtailment is based on a spirit of humanity and a desire to prevent the horrors of war." "We want to secure permanent world peace," it says, "through the prevention of indiscriminate armament competition, thereby removing the burdens of the nations and permitting cultural progress and the promotion of trade and industry."

LASKER TO SALVAGE SHIP BOARD WRECK

New York Lawyers to Aid Him in Unravelling Accumulation of Legal Tangles.

NOW IN STATE OF CHAOS

Needs Keenest Brains and Most Experienced Men to Save Merchant Marine.

Albert D. Lasker, chairman of the new Shipping Board, confronted by the herculean task of salvaging what he characterized yesterday as "the most colossal commercial wreck the world ever knew," passed the day in New York enlisting in the salvaging process the best experience and keenest brains among shipowners and operators.

After a luncheon conference with representatives of the most extensive shipping interests of the Atlantic seaboard and the Gulf, Mr. Lasker announced that President Harding, probably within a week, will appoint a board of three high class men, wholly independent of the United States Shipping Board, who will act as a court of claims to dispose of the \$300,000,000 of outstanding claims which now confront the Shipping Board.

Mr. Lasker said he wanted to warn the public through the press that no material improvement in shipping conditions should be expected, however, within several months. In formulating its new policies the board intends to be sure it is right before it goes ahead.

Lawyers Pledge Aid.

At the same time Elmer Schlesinger, the Chicago attorney who was named on Thursday as the Shipping Board's new general counsel, came to New York. He is bent upon the early reorganization of the board's legal department. To aid in unravelling the vast accumulation of legal tangles that beset the Government's shipping agency, dozens of this city's most prominent lawyers have pledged the loan of two or three skilled men from their own offices to cooperate actively with the board's law department for a period of one or two years. Mr. Schlesinger expects to solicit and hopes to receive like practical help from the bar of Boston and Philadelphia.

Walter S. Eagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, who has declined the President's offer of the presidency of the Shipping Board, was the presiding host at Chairman Lasker's luncheon. It was held in the Whitehall Club.

Others who attended were H. H. Raymond, president of the American Steamship Owners Association and of the Clyde-Mallory Lines; P. A. S. Franklin, president of the International Mercantile Marine; Alfred Gilbert Smith, president of the Ward Line; Frank C. Munson, president of the New York Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies Steamship Line; W. Averill Harriman, chairman of the board of the United American Steamship Lines; Edgar F. Loring, president of the Luckenbach Steamship Company; E. M. Bull, president of A. H. Bull & Co.; R. L. Hague, director of the marine department, after the luncheon. This is true of the Oakley Wood, vice-president of the Barber Steamship Company; Winthrop L. Marvin, general manager of the American Steamship Owners Association; and Frank Kirlin, general counsel for the same organization; Capt. C. W. Jungens, of the Southern Pacific Steamship Company; and H. B. Walker, former president of the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Wooden Ships to Go.

At the luncheon conference, which was executive in character, Mr. Lasker promised the shipping men, and he afterward promised the public through the reporters, the disposal or destruction of all wooden ships by October 1 next, and the building of new ships of steel. With the utter collapse of the shipping industry now prevalent one may imagine the terrible effect this has had upon our war expanded fleet.

"Under the Jones law it is mandatory that these ships be sold into private ownership as soon as that can be done judiciously. That mandate will be obeyed, but at present you can neither sell ships nor give them away. The Shipping Board is organized to foster not only Government owned ships but also the development of privately owned vessels without discrimination. Now if all these vessels ever are to be sold, if the new Shipping Board ever is to succeed, then it must have the closest cooperation of the shipowners and operators and to

BARTLETT SLAYER CAUGHT AND ADMITS CRIME, SAY POLICE

Lawrence Kobell, a Pole, Turned Over to Hempstead Authorities by Wife.

MURDERED FOR LOOT

Prisoner Said to Have Denied Any Other Purpose in Lonely Mansion.

GOT IDEA FROM BOYS

Articles Stolen From House Sold in Jamaica Shops, Authorities Assert.

Lawrence Kobell, a Pole, living in the Beach avenue section of Hempstead, L. I., was arrested late last night, and according to a statement early this morning by Chief Phineas A. Seaman of the Hempstead police department, confessed to the murder of Mrs. Minnie S. Bartlett last Wednesday morning in her home on the Lynbrook road, near Hempstead. He denied, however, that he had assaulted her, and told the police that he committed the crime because he thought Mrs. Bartlett had a great deal of money hidden in the house.

Chief Seaman said that Kobell was arrested on information furnished by his wife and by her brother-in-law, Marlin Gogopsky of Fifth street, New Hyde Park, L. I. He said that the crime had preyed on Kobell's mind, and that finally he told Mrs. Kobell what he had done. She went at once and told her brother-in-law, and on Gogopsky's advice both of them went to Hempstead yesterday afternoon and told District Attorney Charles R. Weeks and Chief of Police Seaman. The Chief, with Detective Emil Morse and Patrolman John Seely went at once to the Kobell home and arrested the man.

Stolen Articles Sold.

According to the statement of the authorities early this morning Kobell refused to talk for some time, but under persistent questioning broke down and admitted that he had committed the crime. It was also said that he gave full details of the murder, and told where he had sold many of the articles which he stole from Mrs. Bartlett's home. This, he said, was at various shops in Jamaica.

Chief Seaman quoted Kobell as having made this statement while being questioned by himself and by the District Attorney. "I was passing the house that morning when I saw some boys stealing cherries on the place. I asked them if they were not afraid of getting pinched. They told me that a rich widow lived in the house alone and that she would not have them arrested. I looked about for a time, talking, but did not go into the house or make any attempt to do so."

"I went back to the house about 11 o'clock that day and told Mrs. Bartlett that I would like to have some money. She seemed frightened, and I told her I would not kill or harm her if she would give me the money I needed, about \$600. She refused to give me the money and started for the door."

Fought for Her Life.

"I put my foot against the door so she could not open it. She then screamed and I grabbed her by the arms and she screamed again. I then threw her on the floor. She kept screaming and fighting all the time. I kept her in my hand and kept trying to open it. Then I had it in my mind to murder her. I had a chisel in my pocket. I struck her with this. I grabbed her by the throat and she died. Then I hit her again. She fell on her knees and then on the floor, rolling over on her face."

Boy is Fatally Shot; ABANDONED BY CHUMS

Companions Put Rifle in His Hand and Run Away.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

STRAUSVILLE, June 24.—While digging ferns in the woods late Thursday afternoon, Edwin Sutter, 12, was fatally shot with his own rifle and abandoned by his companions to die. His body was found to-day after an all night search. James Colagiovanni, 18, is accused of having done the shooting. He was hunted with four other chums of the victim, whose hand was made to hold the rifle before all fled.

The Colagiovanni boy has made a statement confessing his part in the affair, and the four other boys have been paroled.

According to Colagiovanni, the Sutter boy was picking berries when he played with the rifle. He did not know it was loaded. He pressed the trigger, and his chum crumpled up and died, the bullet entering under the armpit and coming out of his chest, cutting an artery.

The best writing paper is WHITING PAPER—4c.

List of Profiteers Probably Squelched

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., June 24.

THE publication of the slacker lists by the War Department has caused so many controversies and revealed so many errors that the resolution of Representative Beck (Wis.), one of the La Follette followers, to publish the names of all corporations or individuals that made more than 25 per cent. profit during the war is receiving little approval in Congress.

Mr. Beck said the profiteers should be exposed since the slackers have been. It was pointed out to-day by Congress leaders that many controversies and probably scores of damage suits would result from such action. It would be difficult in many instances to determine whether the profit was really greater than 25 per cent., it was believed.

Another charge of Mr. Beck was that the big war profiteers have failed to pay the Government \$1,000,000,000 in taxes due. The Treasury Department this week started a drive to collect unpaid taxes or those fraudulently evaded.

CRAZED NEGRO SLAIN IN TWO HOUR BATTLE

Leader of 'Live and Never Die Movement' Wounds Woman and Policeman.

BARRICADED IN HOME

Atlantic City Character Exchanges Shots With Police in Siege of House.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ATLANTIC CITY, June 24.—"Doc" Murphy, the negro leader of a religious sect known as the "Live and Never Die Movement," who has for some years been a familiar figure about the city with his long white beard and a shepherd's crook, was on trial for fraud in police court here this afternoon, when he suddenly gave a loud shriek and dashed from the courtroom. On the steps of the building he drew a revolver and began shooting at every one who came near him.

Pursued by policemen, at whom he turned and shot from time to time, the negro ran down the street and finally reached his own home. There he barricaded himself in a room on the second floor and stood off the police, more than a score of them, and two companies of firemen, for more than two hours. Detectives killed him finally, but not until he had shot two policemen, Patrolmen Frank Gaines and Charles Thorogood, and a negro woman, Mrs. Edith Chapelle. A detective shot him after he had crept up the stairs unseen by the maniac, while above his head the plastering and timbers were tumbling, knocked down by water pouring from high pressure hose.

There were only a few persons in the court room when Murphy screamed and ran into the street, but the thoroughfare into which he plunged was crowded, so that his first shot caused tremendous excitement. It was here that the negro shot Mrs. Chapelle.

Detectives and patrolmen to the number of ten or more were in the crowd when the negro reached the house, but before they could catch or shoot him he had run into the building and dashed up stairs to the second floor. There he could be heard piling furniture against the door, and then his hands reached out and the shutters banged. But almost at once the shutters opened again and the old negro, with his white beard flowing over his shoulders and his shepherd's crook grasped in his left hand, began firing at the crowd which was gathering below the house.

Two of his shots struck Patrolman Gaines and Patrolman Thorogood. They fell, but were drawn behind other buildings by their comrades and the crowd scattered for shelter as the negro fired from a window every time he saw any one. Several times the detectives rushed the house, but were not able to face the hail of bullets which the crazed negro sent them.

The firemen were sent for to bring their high pressure hose and try to knock the house down, and while waiting for them a stepladder climbed a tree and tried to shoot the negro from that point of vantage. He failed, as did a former soldier who tried to pick the man off with an army rifle. Finally, after the fireman had arrived and were pounding the house with streams of water, Detective McDowell made his way into the house and to the stairway without being seen. It was dark on the stairs, but at the top he saw the dim outlines of a man. He shoved his gun forward, but before he could fire Murphy shot at him and missed. Then McDowell fired. His bullet hit Murphy in the heart and the body of the negro plunged down the stairs and fell in his arms.

The charge against Murphy was that he had obtained \$10 from a negro, Mrs. Nettie Spencer, under false pretences.

Yale in Victory Spirit.

In vain did Appleton, the stalwart Harvard student, try to dissuade his men for their failure to catch the Eli shell. In vain did Harvard call on its reserve power to throttle the menace before it became overpowering. Yale this day was not to be throttled.

At the two and a half mile mark Harvard was only 10 feet behind Yale, but from that point in the race the decision of the commission had found the city's evidence utterly worthless. The commission then proceeded to make its own investigation.

The telephone company issued last night a statement that the reduced rate would provide about \$8,000,000, "which is enough to enable us to give our dividend, but not enough to give a fair return on the value of our property used and useful in the public service."

PERSHING'S SON HONORED.

Dines at White House on Twelfth Birthday.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Warren Pershing, son of Gen. Pershing, celebrated his twelfth birthday by being the guest to-day of President and Mrs. Harding at luncheon at the White House.

The General, Secretary Weeks and Senator Warren of Wyoming, grandfather of Warren, were other guests.

NEWFOUNDLAND MAY RACE.

MONTREAL, June 24.—Newfoundland fishermen are talking seriously of entering a schooner in the International Fisheries race off Halifax next fall. D. James Davies, Newfoundland's representative at the international fisheries conference here, said to-day.

Golden Gate Orchestra, Excellent Cuisine, May-September. "By way in the Woods," Harbottle, N. Y.—Adv.

YALE VARSITY WINS, ALSO ELI FRESHMEN, IN GRUELLING RACES

Both Crews, Showing Great Grit, Row Harvard to Sheer Exhaustion.

VICTORS IN COLLAPSE

Eight That Nickalls Called 'Gutless' Fights Madly, Leading by 3-4 Length.

CRIMSON JUNIORS AHEAD

Freeman, Blue Stroke, Is Miracle Man Who Outnerved and Outwitted Rivals.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 24.—In the great crucible of grit and gameness amid the white heat of a terrific struggle and a flaming spirit which truly was inspired a new Yale crew was born this evening. Into the fifty-third race with the Harvard eight over the four mile course on the Thames River went an Eli varsity which had been buffeted by fortune, indicted and discredited by its coach—abandoned by all except Yale and itself.

But as mile followed mile, spurt followed spurt and challenge was met with counter challenge the hitherto inert Eli became veritable titans. "This Blue crew, which had been labelled and insulted as "gutless," dashed to the fore at the word "go," fought off menace after menace as it refused to be headed, and clawed its way to a glorious triumph over Harvard by three-quarters of a length.

It was a race of races—this memorable battle which gave to Yale the lead in the historic series with Harvard, by 27 victories to 36. The Eli not only won but they rowed one of the fastest races seen since the old rivals came to the Thames. The Blue was caught in 20 minutes 41 seconds, as against the course record of 20 minutes 2 seconds, which was set by a great Harvard eight in 1916. There was only a fair current in the river, and a quartering wind from the southwest aided the oarsmen very little.

Dogged Fight to Finish.

There have been many close races between Yale and Harvard, but this was one to set Yale hearts wild with exultation and quicken Harvard pulses into a beat of trepidation. For two and a half miles the shells lapped each other. It was a close and tight race, and "em" fight, flag of fight, every stroke of every oar was a battle. The Eli crew, weary as they were, fought down the old Thames. For two and a half miles they matched stroke for stroke, rally with rally, as Yale fought in vain to establish a commanding lead and Harvard battled as if it had to pull away from this unexpected threat.

For two and a half miles the Harvard crew managed to hold a furious Yale fight in check. And then came the break. Behind the Yale effort there was a dogged determination to win or fall at the sweeps. Behind the Eli fury there lay the unquenchable desire to make some one on his way back to England eat his own insult. The old Eli spirit, which had performed veritable miracles on field and rowing course, again was the ascendant. And Harvard could not stem it.

Harvard rowed with old Harvard dash and go and the old Harvard will to win. Yale had not only all that, but the spirit of eight game men who had been dared to come back. After two and a half miles Harvard muscles no longer could hold back this straining Eli combination. In vain did little Pearson, the Crimson coxswain, now demand, now implore the sweep swingers who face him to "save Harvard from disgrace." In vain he told them that they were being beaten by "a lot of dubs." But deep down in his heart Pearson knew that this boat load of Eli was no "dubs." They were rowing as well as any other Yale eight ever rowed on the Thames. And what was more they were winning.

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SIMS'S OFFENCE FLAGRANT, DELIBERATE, SAYS DENBY IN REBUKING THE ADMIRAL

Text of Public Reprimand as Administered by Denby

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The text of Secretary Denby's reprimand of Rear Admiral Sims follows:

On June 8, 1921, there appeared in the public press throughout the country a report of certain statements alleged to have been made by you on the occasion of a luncheon given in London on the previous day, at which you were the guest of the English Speaking Union.

These public statements, if correctly reported, dealt with matters which probably should be the subject of comment by no high governmental official other than one to whom the care of our foreign policy is entrusted.

Your letter of June 22, in which you furnish the Department with an abstract of the speech delivered by you on the occasion in question, confirms in essential points the aforesaid press reports, and shows that on a public occasion in a foreign country you gave utterance to the following statements:

"I do not want to touch on the Irish question, for I know nothing about it, and have not run across anybody in England who does. But there are some people in our country who technically are Americans, some of them naturalized and some native born; but some of them are not really Americans at all. Some of these people are now trying to destroy the good relations between our two countries. They are Americans when they want money but Sinn Feiners when on the platform. They are enemies of ours and yours. They are like the zebra—either white horses with black stripes or black horses with white stripes. We know that they are not horses. And some people think they are asses; but each one of these asses had a vote and it is one of the inconveniences of a republican form of Government that American born citizens thought it necessary to cater to these votes. This necessarily created a wrong impression on this side as to the sentiments of the great body of Americans, but the people of Great Britain know how to distinguish between a place in resolutions which are forced by these jackass votes."

"Eleven years ago I made a prophecy which came true. I will venture another now. I believe I shall live to see the day when the English speaking peoples of the world will come together in bonds of comradeship; and if they do they will be able to run this round globe. Personally, I believe I shall live to see an inter-English speaking policy and when we have that we shall have all that is needed to secure peace and prosperity in the world."

The Department insists on maintaining both the precedent and the propriety which forbids a Government servant of your position discussing such matters in a foreign country.

That the impropriety of such public utterances has once before been brought to your attention is shown by the fact that a public reprimand was administered to you in 1911 for making the following statement in a public speech in London: "If the time ever comes when the British Empire is seriously menaced by an external enemy, it is my opinion that you may count upon every man, every dollar, every drop of blood of your kindred across the sea."

In the reprimand above mentioned the duties and responsibilities of officers of the navy who speak in public were clearly and fully set forth. Your remarks on the occasion now under discussion, therefore, constitute a flagrant and deliberate disregard of specific instructions.

The Department is not unmindful of your record and achievements as an officer of the navy, but the conspicuous position you now hold, coupled with the fact that you have previously offended in a similar manner, merely serves to add to the gravity of the present offence.

The Department deprecates the fact that it is necessary to rebuke a flag officer in public, but you have made such action unavoidable.

The Department expresses its strong and unqualified disapproval of your conduct in having again delivered a highly improper speech in a foreign country, and you are hereby publicly reprimanded.

PHONE RATE JUMP ORDERED REDUCED

Public Service Commission Cuts 10 Per Cent. Off Temporary Increase.

EFFECTIVE ON JULY 1

Net Increase Allowed Will Give to Company \$8,000,000 More for Year.

The Public Service Commission ordered yesterday a 10 per cent. reduction in the 20 per cent. temporary increase in local telephone rates granted to the New York Telephone Company last March by the former Public Service Commission. The reduction becomes effective July 1.

The commission's order was based upon figures submitted recently by the telephone company showing that, while the increased rate was granted upon the plea of a \$10,000,000 a year increase in operating expenses, the income for last February showed that the increased rate was bringing in approximately \$11,000,000.

Chairman William A. Prendergast's statement added that it appears "that the trend of operating and other expenses is gradually and generally downward."

The commission's order does not close the case, but leaves it open for further adjustment.

Though the case was reopened upon petition of the city for a revocation of the order of the former commission increasing the rate, Chairman Prendergast made it clear weeks ago that the city could claim no credit, whatever the decision of the commission, by the statement that the commission had found the city's evidence utterly worthless. The commission then proceeded to make its own investigation.

The telephone company issued last night a statement that the reduced rate would provide about \$8,000,000, "which is enough to enable us to give our dividend, but not enough to give a fair return on the value of our property used and useful in the public service."

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Charles B. Warren of Detroit, a lawyer of international reputation, was named to-day by President Harding as Ambassador to Japan.

William Miller Collier, president of George Washington University of this city, was nominated as Ambassador to Chile.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Cyrus E. Woods of Pennsylvania as Ambassador to Spain.

Mr. Warren's appointment was something of a surprise, although it was known that he was close to the Harding Administration and had been considered seriously for a Cabinet post. He was a delegate at large to the Republican National Convention at the Executive Committee. Last Saturday he was one of the callers at the White House, and it was understood that the appointment to Tokyo was gone over finally at that time.

The post is regarded as one of the most important at the present time, and when Mr. Warren leaves about August 1 it is expected he will carry full instructions on the Shantung, Yap and other controversies. Mr. Warren is now in New York preparing to take a vacation trip to Norway. He will succeed as Ambassador Roland S. Morris, of Philadelphia, who was appointed in 1917, but returned to the United States some months ago on leave of absence.

Mr. Warren was associate counsel for the United States in the Behring Sea controversy, and in 1916 was counsel for the United States at the Hague in the North Atlantic Coast Fisheries Arbitration with Great Britain.

In the appointment of Mr. Collier President Harding recalls to domestic service a former Minister to Spain under Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, and the head of the American delegation by appointment of President Wilson to the international conference at Christiania, Norway, in 1914, to frame a government for the islands of Spitzbergen. Mr. Collier was born at Lodi, N. Y., and was graduated from Hamilton College in 1885. He was appointed a Special Assistant Attorney General by President Roosevelt in 1902, and was a member in 1906 of the committee on policies and platform at the Republican National Convention. He has written several books on bankruptcy, civil service law and other subjects.

MURDER SUSPECT IN JAIL.

TORONTO, June 24.—Fred L. Davis, sought for the murder here of Philip Goldberg, a ten-year-old boy, last year, was located to-day in the State Prison at Auburn, N. Y., where he is serving a sentence for a minor felony. His extradition will be sought as soon as his term is completed.

Secretary Announces Admiral's Letter Bears Out Essentials of 'Jackass' Speech in London.

OLD CENSURE IS CITED

Impropriety of Remarks on Foreign Soil Declared in Disregard of Instructions.

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